Phousand dollars above the whole revenue received from them, while the piers, docks and wharves will for years be a heavy burden on the treasury before they can be put in a proper state of repair. The net debt of the and county is now about thirty-three million dollars. The sale of the city property now unproductive to the city, or entailing an actual outlay, as suggested by Comptroller Connolly, would pay about half this debt at

It may be questionable whether the great eroial interests of the city would not be better protected and the taxpayers be eventually more substantially benefited by retaining the wharves, piers and bulkheads in the hands of the city, putting them in a proper state of repair, readjusting the rates of wharfage so as to secure a remunerative revenue to the lessee, and then leasing the whole property under the direction of an honest Comptroller, so as to secure fair rents which would yield a permanent paying income to the city treasury. But there can be little do ubt that, so far as the unproductive city property and the public markets are con-cernd i, their sale would remove a prolific source of official corruption, ensure the public better market accommodations under private competition, and materially relieve the overburdened ta xpayers. The subject, as we have said, should a eceive the immediate and carnest attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking

The Depopa lation of Ireland.

Cardinal Pau Cull 'n has never shown himself in the character of a Fenian sympathizer. He has uniformly spoke u of Fenianism as a misfortune to Ireland. The Cardinal, however, is a true Irishman, and is imbued with an ardent love of his country. In a recent pastoral addressed to the arch-diocese, an extract from which we gave in yesterday's HERALD, the Cardinal laments the existence and action of secret societies; but he laments as well the depopulation of the island. Within a recent period, he tells us, nearly three millions of its inhabitants have emigrated. Most of these, we know, have come to the United States. We have room for them all, and for as many more, if they choose to come. We have not only room for them, but work for them. As a people, therefore, we have no cause to complain of the state of things in Ireland. It is impossible, however, to close our eyes to the fact that this extensive emigration reveals an amount of discontent which is without parallel in the condition of any other nation. We are not prepared at present to go into the causes of the discontent, but we may with safety say that the rapid depopulation of Ireland will be and in the long run to be a serious and irreparable loss to the British government Matters ought not so to be. Wrong there must be, somewhere. That wrong cannot too soon be righted.

YACHTING.

An Ocean Race Between the Yachte Magic

hed to sail an ocean race during the coming Yacht Squadron. The course proposed to be sailed will be either from New London or Newport station well established by several victories, and this test will of course greatly increase the interest of the und cruise, always an event replete with incident and

The Magic has undergone feveral important changes since she was first built. She was originally a sloop, and under the direction of her owner—the veteran yacht-man Captain Loper—was lengthened and improved in many particulars. This gentleman disposed of her to Commodore Wm. H. McVicker, who again lengthened material changes and improvements. She is now owned by Mr. George Lorillard. The Widgeon, owned the HERALD a few days since.

It is worthy of note that all the races of importance in equatic circles now in contemplation are to be sailed expon the ocean, and not, as herestofers, upon the quiet waters of Long Island Sound, or "down the Bay." It is such exciting races that give character to yachting, and exhibit the beautiful features and peculiar qualities of our crack vessels of pleasure.

MOBILE. .

The Military Assume the Maintenance of Public Order—The Police Suspended from Duty—Mobs to be Dealt With by Martial Law, &c.

The following order was insued yesterday evening:—
POST HEADQUARTERS, MORLE, May 19, 1867.
General Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, directs the issue of the following orders, to prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of

The undersigned assumes the maintenance of public order in the city of Mobile. The city police administration is suspended. Special policemen or members of the cid force will be employed when necessary. Breaches of the city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. Violations of the public peace and of existing order will be dealt with by the military. Out of door congregations after nightfall are prohibited. When a public demonstration is intended notice must be filed in the Mayor's office in season to permit the presence of such a police force as may be essential. Individuals will be held to a strict responsibility for the publication of articles commending or inciting riot or violence, for using incen-diary language, and for the occurrence of disorder in places of public entertainment.

J. L. SHEPHERD, Colonel Commanding

The Mobile Riet.

The Montgomery Advertiser, referring to the Mobile scrimmage, cautions the Southern people of all classes not to be irritated by anybody to do or say any violent thing. It avers that "there are mischief mekers from the North who seem every day, to the minds of calmer men, to be laboring to stir up a strife between the races here—men professing to be laboring in the interest of Union and peace—whether their mission be the one thing or the other, Southern men have nothing to gain by becoming excited by what they may say, and interering at their meetings. Every circumstance like that at Mobile is a Godeend to the inflammable material which these redical partisans represent—and is by all means to be deprecated." The Mobile Riot.

The Mobile Times (extra) of May 15 compliments the band of the Fifteenth infantry in this way:—"When the Gring commenced in front of and all around the platform the band of the Fifteenth United States regulars were on the left of the speaker's stand, and took the whole proceedings with the coolness and indifference of veterans who had seen much botter times. The men quietty surveyed the crowd, carefully took their instruments and quickly ralited around their leader for orders, the whole party appearing as quiet and unconcerned as if the 'little disturbance below' was, to them, of very little interest. Whether even they left the platform or not during the whole trouble we cannot say; but they certainly exhibited the virtues of that great element of military prowess—discipline."

The Augusta (6a.) Constitutionalist, May 17, is red-hot

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, May 17, is red-hot The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, May 17, is red-hot on the row. It says:—"The red-handed and foul-mouthed atrocities of the radical incendiaries have produced the very effect desired. All classes of our people should have refused to play into their hands and furnish an ampie fund of political capital at the North. The work of a few misguided and impeusous men has impaired the usefulness of the wiser and more temperate majority. Their fault will be visited upon the innocent, and the radical party move heaven and earth to compass further infamy. The entire blame will be thrust upon the people at large, and the damning fact of incendiarism on the part of Wilson and Kelley scrupulously and dexterously concealed."

THE MICHIGAN STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

All the committees for the Constitutional Convention at Language have been appointed, and that body is now country to the convention and the country to the

EUROPE.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

The French Derby Won by Patricien After an Exciting Race.

Ten Thousand Persons on the Turf at Chantilly.

Omar Pasha's Defeat Again Reported.

The Sultan Creates a King of Egypt.

Napoleon and King William Sign the Luxemburg Treaty.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE DERBY CABINET.

THE FRENCH TURF.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Grand Meeting at Chantilly-Race for the French Derby-Patricien the Winner-The Crowned Heads on the "Road," and a Bril-

linut Scene, &c. CHANTILLY COURSE, PARIS, May 19, 1867. There was a grand assemblage on the turf at this place to-day (Sunday) to witness the contest for the great racing event of the empire-the French Derby.

Ten thousand people at least were present on the grounds, all bent on enjoyment, and every one in the most excellent humor.

The royal visitors in the French capital were represented on the "road" and at the grand stand by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and it may be said that the whole fashionable world of Paris turned out for the occasion.

There were a great many English and Americans also on the ground.

The weather was cloudy in the morning, but emained favorable to the sport to the close.

Thirteen horses ran for the Darby, which was won by M. H. Delamarre's Patricien. There were five races.

The following were the leading starters for the

Count F. De Lagrange's Montgoubert. Count F. De Lagrange's Trocadero.

Major Fridolin's Ferrages. M. Montgomery's Fervacques. Count F. De Lagrange's Dragon.

M. A. Fould's Milan. M. Aumont's Flambant.

against the winner-Patricier.

Duke of Fitz James' Realité. Count F. De Lagrange's La Ferté Fresnil.

The betting had been very animated for some three weeks, and Montgoubert has been first favorite in the rooms. The betting was generally

The scene at the starting post was very brilliant and when Patrician came in ahead at the winning stand, beating all the favorites, it was one of the most joyous and extraordinary excitement.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Omar Pasha's Defeat Again Reported. LORDOK, May 20—Evening.
The latest and most trustworthy accounts received here of the recent fighting in the Island of Caudia appear to confirm the report that Omar Pasha has been

A King of Egypt Created by the Sultan.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 20, 1867.
The Sultan has granted the title of King to the Viceray

THE PEACE TREATY.

Napoleon and the King of Prussia Sign the Luxemburg Settlement.
London, May 19—Evening.

The Luxemburg question may now be regarded as finally settled, for the Emperor Napoleon and King Wil-liam of Prussia have signed the treaty looking to that

ENGLAND.

Debate on the Referm Bill and Female Suf-frage Denied—The Cabinet Again Defeated. Longon, May 20—Midnight. In the House of Commons to-night an amendment to

123 majority.

A division also took place on the smendment proposing a copyhold franchise, in which the Derby government was defeated.

Royal Patronage of Art. Queen Victoria to-day laid the corner stone of the Hall of Arts in the presence of a vast assemblage. The ceremonies were magnificent and impressive, and the enthusiasm of the populace was very great.

Municipal Honor to Mr. Penbedy.

LORDON, May 19—Evening.
The city of London has voted 2500 towards the erec

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

Motions for New Trinis Denied. DUBLIN, May 19—Evening.

The motions for new trials in the cases of McCafferty and Meany, the Fenians who were recently found guilty,

Captain McCafferty to be Hanged. DUBLIN, May 20, 1867.

The prisoner McCafferty, convicted of high treason, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of next

AUSTRIA.

Opening of the Farliamentary Section. Vizzna, May 20, 1807. The opening of the Imperial Reichsrath of Austria

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

The Miantanomek at Gibraltar. LONDON, May 20—Noon.

Despatches have been received here announcing the arrival of the United States iron clad Miantanomoh at

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

action 1 of business. For states five-twenty bonds botter feeling. United States five-twenty bonds botter feeling. United States five-twenty bonds botter feeling. Eric 1 allway shares are considered easier, but not guestably lower than at the close on Saturday evening.

LONDON, May 20—Noon. of business. For consols there is a somewhat feeling. United States five-twenty bonds and

AMERICAN SECURITES

LONDON, May 20-1:30 P. M.

Consols have an vanced 1/2 per cent since the opening.

Five-twenties are vanced at this hour at 72%, an advance of 1/2 per cent.

LONDON May 20. Evening LONDON, May 20-Evening.

dily advancing during the day, and closed at 93 for me

United States five-twenty b Erie shares. Hilinois Central shares..... onds 72% 42% 76% The Contines, tal Hourses.

The Contines, tal Hourses.

Lo woo, May 19—Evening.

United States five-twenties, closed at Frankfort last

FRANKPOA T, May 20-Evening. United States bonds closed to-day The Liverpool Cotton Liverpool, Vay 20-10 A. M.

The cotton market continues sten dy, and prices re-LIVERPOOL, & 'ay 20-Noon, The cotion market opened firm but que ot, at the following authorized quotations:—Middling up ands, 11%d., it is estimated that the sales 'ands, 11%d.,

Cotton is quiet and freely offered: demand ligh Liverroot, May 20—Even The cotton market became easier as the day adva-

The following are the last authorized quotations, Middling uplands, 11%d., middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales.
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—Noon. Corn opens at a decline of 6d. Sales of mixed Western at 40s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat—Western red, 13s. 9d., and white California, 14s. 6d. per cental. Barley, 4s. 9d. per 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 6d. per 45 lbs. Peas, 42s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL, May 20-Evening. The market for breadstuffs to-day has been inactive, with a downward tendency. Corn has still further de-clined; mixed Western closed at 40s, per quarter. Wheat nominal at previous quotations. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley,

Liverpool Provisions Market. Livercot, May 20—Noos.

Pork—Prime Eastern mess, 79s. Beef.—Extra prime mess, 127s. 6d. per bbl. Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland cut aiddles. Lard, 51s. 6d. for American. Cheese-Fine,

The provision market is steady and prices are un-Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—Noon.
Ashes—Pots, 33s. per ewt. Rosin—Common Wilmington, 7a; fine American, 13a. per cwt. Spirits turpen-tine, 35a, 3d. Tallow, 43a, 9d. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d; refined, 1a, 3d. per gallon. Cloverseed has advanced to 50a, per cwt. for American red.

LIVERPOOL, May 20-Evening. Fine American rosin is 6d. lower. Sales at 12s. 6d.; common Wilmington steady at 7s. per cwt. Spirits tur-pontine, 35s. 3d. Petroleum, 11d. for spirits, and 1s. 3d. for refined. Other articles uschanged.

The Lendon Markets.

Sugar-No. 12 Dutch standard is quoted at 34s. Otle-Markot steady. Linseed, £30 10s.; sperm, £131; whale, £39; crude Calcutta linseed, 65s.; linseed cakes, £9 15s. Iron—Sales of Scotch pigs at 50s. 6d. per ton, mixed

The sugar market is quiet; No. 12 Dutch standard, reely offered. The corn market is heavy and drooping

Loxpos, May 20—Evening.

Loxpos, May 20—Evening.

The sugar market closed quiet, but quotations show no change. Iron steady at 53s. 5d. for Scotch pigs. Oils—Quotations unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market. Antware, May 20— Evening. Sales of standard white petroleum at 42 fr. 50c. per

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20, 1867. The steamship Baltic, Captain Jones, left Bremen May 18 for New York, with eleven hundred passengers. The steamship Western Metropolis, Captain Weir, which left New York on the 4th of May, arrived here to-

QUEENSTOWN, May 20, 1867. which left New York on the 8th inst., and the Imman steamship City of Paria, which left New York on the 11th, arrived at this port to-day and sailed again for

MAIL DETAILS TO MAY 9. ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

warm Wenther—The Queen at Osborne—Departure of American Yachts—The Operas and Theatres—The Cossion of Russian America—Canada and the Alabama Claims—The Pence Conference and Cable Telegrams—Logic and Philosophy of the Hyde Park Meeting—Bright, Beales and Potter the Real Government of England—Referm is Parliament. &c.

Parliament, &c. London, May 8, 1867. The fashionable season is now at its beight, but the weather begins to be uncomfortably warm, and people are already leaving town for their country seats. The Queen set them an example by going down to Osborne last Saturday, but whether it was the heat or the expocted disturbances at Hyde Park which drove her Majesty away from London is a disputed point. Many Englishmen declare that it was fear of the rioters. The Queen will not find the American yachts at the

Isle of Wight. The Vesta slipped quietly away on the 25th of April; the Henrietta left Southampton on Monday, and the Fleetwing is also on the move. Here in London the brilliant round of parties and din-

ners still continues to delight the fashionables, and the operas said theatres are presenting their best attractions. Patti and Mario, Lucca and Naudin, Morenei, Faucelli and Graziani are alternating at the Covent Garden, and Titiens, Mongini, Hohler and Gassier at Her Majesty's Theatrs. The debut of Madame Muzio is fixed for Satur-Theatre. The debut of Madame Music is fixed for Saturday evening next; the opera La Somnambula. Next to this debut the sensation of the week will be an annieur performance at the Adelphi on Saturday afternoon, with all the Punch people in the cast—Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, John Tonniel, Horace Mayhew, F. C. Burnand and the rest. Boucicault's Wild Goose at the Adelphy is were old in Naw York, where it was called the Adelphi is very old in New York, where it was calle Rosedaie. Robertson has a new comedy, called Caste, at the Prince of Wales; Halliday a new play, called The Great City, at Drury Lane, and Brough's burlesque, Pygmalion, is a hit at the Strand. The other theatres

Pygmalion, is a hit at the Strand. The version as at your last advices.

Turning abruptly from amusements to serious diplomaring abruptly from that the cession of Russian macy, let me assure you that the cession of Russian America to the United States is a topic by no means exhausted in Europe. It means more here than it ap-pears to do to the people of the United States. The Americans seem to consider only the property they have acquired and the value of its products of ice and furs; sequired and the value of its products of ice and furs; but Europeans look beyond these comparatively unimportant considerations, and discuss the probability of an alliance offensive and defensive between the United States and Russia and the advantages of the lean of an American fleet to Russia in case of a general European war, which seems probable at no distant day; for peace conferences usually lead directly to war, as medicines sometimes make the patients more instantly it. Although Washington's warning against foreign complications and entangling alliances, and the evident disposition of Americans to mind their own business if other nations will only leave them alone, might have taught foreigners sounder, views of the policy of the United States, still it is use'ess to argue with them upon this point. They refer to the friendship of Russia and America during the rebellion, and to the sais and America during the reballion, and to the almost simultaneous abrogation of s'avery in both countries as other proofs of the existence of a tacit The London Money Market.

London, May 20—10 o'clock A. M.

The mover market has square council for the trans-

ists in and out of office. It really makes very lit

maties in and out of office. It really makes very little difference what road a man may take, so that he reach the right spot at last; and through these misconceptions in regard to the Russe-American alliance English statesmen at last begin to see their true course in connection with the Alabama claims.

Your correspondent has the best authority for stating that, in the opinion of leading members of the present government, as well as of the liberal party, the position of England in regard to the Alabama claims is totally untenable. Secretary Seward has only to push the matler with what Mr. Gladstone calls "a firm but gentle pressure," and he will have it all his own way.

These statesmen, also, profess to regret that Russia pressure," and he will have it all his own way.

These statesmen, also, profess to regret that Russ has anticipated them in the real estate business. The say that it would have been possible, by a transfer Canada to the United States, or by simply acquiesoing a peaceable annexation, to have settled the Alabam claims without paying a single penny. Is it too late fouch a proposition? Those who also uss the matter hoy not; but, on the contrary, they expect, after waiting reasonable time, to obtain for Canada as good a price Russia got for her toebergs. Canada is of ne ut to Great Britain, and is, in fact, an expensive but des, and if it can be got rid of in this way by settling the Alabama claims and giving Joh Bull a little hard cash into the bargain, every body here will be pleased. The cession of Russian America was no new scheme; it has been in slow open tion for thirty years. And so the cession of Canada manot be pressed at present, but it is cortain that before we long the United States will either have an opportunity make a fair offer for Canada, or such an offer will made to them whenever the Alabama claims are vigo ourly presented.

These bints, nased upon reliable statements and of

by presented. n mere curious speculations, ought to be Secretary Seward and Minister Adams; but for Secretary Seward and Minister Adams; but, after all, the American press and people must decide this question. If the United States could secure Canada and Caba by open purchase, what other Power could equal sur country in its magnificance or show so clear a title to list territory? On the other hand, is the game worth the candle when Canada must soon drop into the Union by force of gravitation, and the Alabama damages are so mace ask in the Bank of England waiting for Brother Jonathan to draw his check?

The cable telegrams of the HERALD often supersede an

reform demonstration at Hyde Park on Monday night is omitted.

The cable telegrams of the Herallo often supersede an istolary correspondent in regard to such matters, and had in files of London; hapers sent to you every day some time. I elies of London; hapers sent to you every day some time. I elies of London; hapers sent to you every day some time. I elies of London; hapers sent to you every day some time. I elies of London; hapers sent to you every day some time. I elies of London; had not been to look to and philosoph, you find demonstration which described his part of the look in a stimilar meeting was undertak en hast year, the a tess of Hyde Park were closed by order a find Governmen, to the people broke down part of the ra lings (which hay you by the broke down part of the ra lings (which hay one ty to been replaced), and a seriolar rate upon the right of the people bear to the parks, and per sent had nothing to do with the satiset of refort. The government declared that 't be parks bels uged, not to the people, but to the Queen, and that in her name they could forcibly pose ent any politican meetings there. This year the same p sint was raised as, it the law officers of the Crown satistical dit. Then Mr. W. alpoie, the Secretary of State, announ cod that he later, led to protect the Queen's property a misst the reformer, and to that end he reinforced the troops at London, a ustered the police in strong force and had thousands of a special constables sworn in, as was done during the Cha. 'tist riots here, when Louis Napoleon served as one of the 'special constables sworn in, as was done during the Cha. 'tist riots here, when Louis Napoleon served as one of the 'special constables aworn in, as was done during the Cha. 'tist riots here, when Louis Napoleon served as one of the 'special constables worn in, as was done during the Cha. 'tist riots here, when Louis Napoleon served as one of the 'special constables and the substance of the people in the country of the country that he well and the refer to the

ominous, for it showed how completely the men were under the control of their chosen leaders, who told them in every speech—"Keep order and we shall be victorious."

They were victorious. They marched into Hyde Park at sameel, with their red banner reflected in the crimonal choids and the statue of the Iron Duke frowning help-lessiy upon them; they marched out again at nine o'clock with all the honors of war, and surged through the city singing jubilant songs. They had crushed out the authority of the Queen over the parks; they had met in deflance of law; they had caused almost every regulation of the Park to be violated, and struck the first bloodless blow of a great revolution. The world of England moves—what will be its next advance?

In Parliament the Derby Reform bill drags slowly along. Now the government is successful; now defeated. At one time it accepts an opposition amendment; at another time it proposes new amendment, which the opposition declare will kill the bill. Nothing is certain from day to day, Nobody would be surprised to see the measure killed, and the government thrown out at any time; but yet the measure may be amended and passed as quietly as it has hithered proceeded. Some of the journals are sure of the former hypothesis; the Times professes to be certain of the latter. It will not do to predict, neither will the result make much difference. As has previously been pointed out in this correspondence, the Reform bill in Parliament is a mere political game, and thus far Mr. Disraeli has won simply because he holds the trump card, viz., a dissolution of Parliament, of which every member who is not sure of his seat, or who has not a pocket full of money, is seriously straid.

The real reform movement is out of doors, among the workingmen, and not unit the liberals are ready to accept John Bright as their leader, vice Gladatone resigned, will a genume measure be brought forward in Parliament. Beates can existe all London by one of his meetings; but a reform debate at the Rouse of Commons caus

PICKPOCKETS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION

Grand Trinl of Skill Between English and French Thieves-How John Bull Lost by His Intemperance. &c.

[Paris (May I) correspondence of London Advertiser.]
The most successful demonstration of British Industry that has as yet been developed by the Exhibition has been displayed by English pickpeckets. In the art of "taking a cly" they are unrivalted, and to this valuable acquirement they have now added that of eluding the vigilance of the ergens de ville and of the private policemen, who lurk in plain clothes in piaces where they are least expected. Since competition is no much in fashion in everything nowadays, a trial of strength and skill has of late come off between the French and English thieves. The former were stung with maddened sealousy at hearing the complaints of lost watches and purses, and challenged their rivals to a conflict, which came off a few days since. Seven English and seven French thieves started on their predatory expedition through the exhibition, and agreed to meet at a caple in the boulevards, or rather at a restaurateur's, where they had previously sugaged, a coliner particulier, and had ordered a supper, to be 'stood' by the vanquished. They met at the appointed hour, and you will be proud of your countrymen's superiority when you learn that they triumphantly displayed forty-five watches and mine portermonnaics, whereas the French tyros in the noble art could display but ten watches, three portemonnaies and half a dozen handkerchiefs, 'small deer,' which are disdained by the professed pickpocket, and are only 'faked' during a novillate in the profession. They magnanimously avowed themselves vacquished, and agreed to recognise the asperiority of the victors in the form most pleasing to them by standing half a dezen of champages, followed by bowls of blasing punch in quick seconsion.

Up to this stage all had been highly gratifying to our

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALO.

Mr. Wilson's Speech at Huntsville, Ala.—The
Lust Address of the Tenr.

Huntsville, Ala., May 20, 1867.

Senator Wilson addressed a large audience at this place ound attention and respect, and elicited the warmest obtain and applause. He leaves to-morrow for his

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE MERALD.

Judge Kelley's Speech at Atlanta, Ga.—Pro-cession of Colored People. &c. Atlanta, Ga., May 20, 1867. Judge Kelley addressed an audience of some three Court House square, this afternoon, at three o'clock. A "The Ballot Box and the Jury Box-Our Liberties We Prize-Our Lives We Will Maintain."

The speaker was presented by J. I. Dunning. man of the meeting.

Mr. J. H. Hambleton asked if any one would be al-

lowed to reply to any incendiarism on the occasion. . The Charman said that they expected to hear but one speech. (Ironical cheers for Hambioton.)
Mr. Kelley then proceeded to deliver an address, in the

same calm, temperate tone which characterized his speech at Montgomery. God has given the South stores of wealth, yet he found the laboring people poor. The cause of the difference was that education and the use of machinery were employed in the North, and machinery were employed in the North, and both were slighted in the South. Gentlemen of Georgia, an educated boy is worth more, not only to himself and his family, but the State, no matter for the color; and will you not act wisely if you follow our example? Coal and iron were the nerves and muscle of the civilization of the Nineteenth Century. They were both in abundance in Georgia, and yet coal was only worked in one county. He alluded to the factory system, and the facility afforded to young women to carn a living and cultivate their minds, and hoped that they would soon see factories and mills on every stream in Georgia. No State is independent until she can raise within her own borders everything necessary for the life of its people. Why not spin and weave cotton in Georgia, rather than to send it to England and Belgium, to come back to them heavily taxed? All this can be done if Georgia takes care of her laboring people. He referred to the increase of property near the cities of the North, and said that he supposed land could be bought within ten miles of Atlanta for \$40 an acre. (A gentleman on the patform said "\$10.") Well, then, I tell you that you could not buy land at \$100 near any Northern city. Premature decreptude has fallen opon the South. In 1776 Norfolk was the leading seaport of America. Where was her commerce now, or before the war? There was nothing to be seen in the harbor but oyster boats and fabing smacks. The same stagnation existed from the Suguelannah to the Rio Grande. Slavery had oppressed the white man more than the black. (Cries, "That is true.") This has nothing to do with positics, they might say; but he was not there to merely talk of politica but of the social life and interests of the country. Yet it was this costrast between the North and the South that led the republican party to resist the advances of slavery. With some good advice to the freedmep, remigding them that liberty has not released them from labor, and if they thought so the social side of the social side of the

with the most eminent gentlemen in uding Gevernor Brown and General We contact commander in Georgia who surres Thomas. Several gentlemen of severe sentiments thanked Judge Keiley (

servative sentiments thanked Judge Kelley for hisremarks, and expressed themselves dehiched with the
broad natural views taken. One ex-confederate officer
officered to pay Judge Kelley's expenses if he would visit
Atlanta agan.

The procession of colored men passed the National
Hotel on returning from the meeting, and cheered for
Judge Kelley, who saluted them from the window.

I learn from Mobile that Fils, the ringleader of the late
riot, has been sent to Fort Gaines by the military authorrities. The United States troops are now doing police
duty, the police being de facto superseded. It appears
that a very unhealthy state of affairs exists there; but
care will be taken to preserve order under military rule.

It may be that all the civil authorities will be removed
and the city placed under charge of men who recognise
freedom of speech as a right guaranteed to every citizen
of the United States, and will preserve the peace of the
city.

Mississippi Spenks.

(From the Jackson (Miss.) Mississippian, May 15.)

We must call now more loudly upon the people, North and South, to come to the rescue. The accuract treason of the radicale has swept away the last landmark of constitutional protection. We have no government—and if we would sustain and resurrect the principles which our fathers poured out their blood to upneld we must league together to put saide the black avaisanche that is sweeping fearfully across the continent. We say to the people of Mississippi, to the conservative people of the North, to all men who love liberty for its own sake, you are unworthy of that which you so much cherish, if you do not rise in your strength and battle togsther to save the country. Of course we mean with the ballot, which would be quite as potent as the builet, if we would make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." All cles falling, rather than it we the manacled slaves of an armed despotism, the world could not blame us if we sought the last resurt of an oppressed people.

The same paper of the 14th asks:—"Where will the civil war commence of It we can credit late advices from Washington, it is quite probable that the war of races now being inaugurated by the radicals will commence in Tennessee. It is known that the President is being petitioned by citizens of Tennessee to disarm the militia of that state, by directing that the ten thousand estand of arms furnished by a resolution of Congress be placed in arrenals in itsu of being kept in what they term "actual service." Unless this is done, it is declared that there will be a civil war in that State."

The New Orienns papers of the 15th announce the death of another old citizen and merchant, Henry V. Baxter, who has resided there forty years out of sixty-one years of his life.

A Star Among the Moteors.
Trashy scents are hashed upon the public only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness. Meanwhile the star periume of the Westers World, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING OERRUS, has reached the zenith of public favor, and remains there, with no rival near the throne.

Avor, and remains there, with no rival near the throse.

As article to the world has had so extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PEANTATION SITTERS. They drat sold because they were said to be good. They now sell bigcause they are known to be good. They have stood the flat of time of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counsarietiers. The reason is pain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommanded by physiciana, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For elergymen, merchants, lawyers, females and persons of sedentary habits they are wonderful. They create a hashity appetite; they oure Uyspepta, liead-ache, Liver Complaint and Constipation; they purify, strengthen and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melascholy brilliant. So person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold-everywhere.

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A Well Known Gontleman. Bfr. Wills Molint of No. 5 West Twentieth street, writes to Mr. In Manual Market of Mr. In Commend Hopp's Market to dyspopules."

AMUSEMENTS,

Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Hackett appeared last evening at this theatre for the first time this season in Shakspeare's King Henry IV. as Falstaff, his well known character. The play was remarkably well put on the boards as regards accurry and costumes, and the company supported Mr. Hackett fairly. The rôle of Falstaff has been already so well susained by this actor in the Merry Wives of W in Henry IV it is only a change of location for it were. Every point of humor, every gesture at bute with which the immortal bard endowed the liveliest of his creations was last night given in exceptionable manner, and Falstaff could certain no better expounder than in the person of Mr. E. Mr. D. Harkins supported most ably, as Henry H the fiery Percy, and was particularly good in taken, and Mrs. Gilbert made a most efficient Quickly, the hostess of the Eastcheap Inn. in Henry IV it is only a change of location for his

night to greet his first appearance as Hamlet at this
popular establishment. The name of Ristori has given the French theatre a prestige for the legitimate di and has smoothed the path of her successors as re the numbers and intelligence of their audiences. Mr. Fairclough has a very good stage appearance, and he is by no means deficient in elecutionary power He s his numerous soliloquies and propounded his p sophical theories in the usual decorous, staid measured manner that other representatives of measured manner that other representatives of "meiancholy prince" do, and showed the same amount of filial affection and the same deed to avenge his ghostly parent. He did not, he ever, exhibit any new features in the impersimation than the has unhappily become a stereotyped model correct elecution, with appropriate gestifies, and if after line of blank verse is unrolled with the same tyarying method, as if they were so many yards of is in the hands of a dry goods clerk. There were magood points in Mr. Fairclough's rendering, but a gredeal of acoustiones exactness and precision. We cannot subscribe to the opinion that Hamlet should merely a machine or an ingenious piece of clockwor. An occasional escapace, from conventional propriet and time-honored rules in this character would be freshing. Tragedy need not forever move on stills, as a descent into the realms of nature would be a decid improvement. Mr. Newton Gotthold made a high respectable ghost, and Miss Ida Vernon a good Ophell On the rest of the cast, in charity, we will draw the outain of silence.

The New York Theatre. The success which is being meted out to those popular artistes, the Worrell Sisters, at their cosey little Olympic, when Mary Taylor, popularly called "Our Mary," held the magic key to the hearts of all genuine New Yorkers, of all ages and conditions. Last night the New York theatre was well filled with a fashionable and New York theatre was well filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience, the programme being the musical buriesque of Fra Diavolo and the popular extravaganza of Ginderella, the principal parts in both places being asstained by the three sistors. Miss Sophie as Fra Diavolo, in the former piece, was especially good, and was well supported by Irene and Jennie. Mr. Donnelly as Beppo, the heavy rulling, and Mr. Dunn as Lorenso, a dreary, lovestch police officer, were irresistibly funny, while Mr. Edwards made a very acceptable fusey old man. Cinderella still continues as popular as ever.

Mr. Theodore L'Arronge has lost none of his popularity at this establishment, to judge from the manner in which the capital buriesque Ten Girls and No Husband is still received. In this amusing triffe he gives full vent to his humor and eccentric style of esting, and manawes to keep his audience in a bread grin from first to last. Mr. Dawison appears for the last time in America to night in the character of Even Lear.

plause which was given him to no stinted mee fits sottloquy in the dagger accese was unexception in elecution, and his rendering of the character in banquet scene was a rare piece of acting. The cowas, of course, highly gratifying to the demonstrates of the audience, who did not, however, to manifest their usual exuberance of feeling, doubtless felt abanded in presence of the well de and respectable gathering which occupied the balo and dress circle. It is indeed a question wholse "Old Drury" is not likely to lose its peculiar, honored fame and disappear as a landmark of the where the "gods" most did congregate Mrs. played Lady hasbeth in perfect harmony with the character. In the afterpiece she exhibited her littly by her successful performance of the 1

the soles of his father's feet at the other, the but pyramid of tube and top spinning are still the att features on the programme. Many new and a feate will be shortly insteaded. The Jape have exhaustible budget of entertainment to draw

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